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AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

PLATT, BLACK, ROOSEVELT.

There is no reason why any one should mistake the meaning of a vote for Roosevelt. The Republican candidate makes no attempt to conceal it. With that frankness which is one of his most winning traits he parades his association with the Republican machine so obtrusively that nobody can have any excuse for overlooking it.

When Colonel Roosevelt visited Troy on Thursday evening he was met—we quote the account in the leading Republican organ, the Sun—by "a reception committee sent out by the people of Troy to welcome him and the Hon. Abe Gruber." The opening address at the Opera House was delivered by that eminent reformer, Governor Black, who introduced Colonel Roosevelt as "that distinguished and faithful advocate of the cause of good government whom I now present to you."

Colonel Roosevelt, in acknowledging this introduction, took occasion to compliment Governor Black, especially on his treatment of the canal frauds. Ignoring the fact that the Black Administration was responsible for the frauds in the first place, and that it had opposed and defeated all attempts to secure a genuinely searching investigation, he indorsed the Governor's assertion that after the Black proceedings there would be nothing left for a successor to settle.

Colonel Roosevelt was succeeded on the platform by the Hon. Abe Gruber, who declared that Governor Black's "deeds of courage and virtue" were "burned into the heads and hearts of the people of this State."

The spectacle is complete. Roosevelt sandwiched between Black and Gruber and happy in the association, receiving and exuding compliments on all sides—is anything more needed to show what kind of Administration Republican victory would give us? It would be an insult to Colonel Roosevelt—an imputation upon his veracity—a charge of odious hypocrisy and treachery—to assume that he was playing a part, and that he meant after election to throw over his present associates and pander to an element he is now repudiating. No, a Roosevelt Administration would be a continuation of the Administration of Governor Black. Colonel Roosevelt asserts it by all his actions, and respect for his sincerity compels us to believe it.

A MUGWUMP CIVIL SERVICE REFORMER running for Governor as the candidate of the Republican boss is the orthorhynchus paradoxus, or duck-billed Platypus of politics.

CUBA'S MONETARY CRISIS. FACING A SERIOUS FINANCIAL CONDITION

CUBA is a land of crises. Just about everything from the government of the island to the future of the tobacco industry has either reached a crisis or is making all possible haste to get in that condition. Whenever news from Madrid or New York is scarce the Havana newspapers make up for it by editorializing in which they announce that something or other has reached a crisis.

The Spanish regime of "How to do it wrong" never makes the slightest attempt to avoid or improve these crises. It preserves them intact as a legacy for Uncle Sam to untangle when he lands at La Machina wharf and hoists the Stars and Stripes over the palace of the Captain-General.

One of the most serious is the money crisis. The worst of this particular one is that it affects so many persons whose slender resources have already been sadly depleted by war, blockade and the accompanying business stagnation.

In Cuba the relative exchange values of gold, silver and paper money are fixed by arbitrary "bandos," or schedules, issued from the Treasury Department and authorized by the Captain-General.

The paper money of the Weyer issue has continued to fall in value so steadily that it is now worth only about eight cents on the dollar and has practically disappeared as a factor in exchange.

Gold, as everywhere, is the scarcest of the three kinds of money, and is being hoarded. The ordinary business of Cuba is carried on in silver. A characteristic kink of Spain's financial system is the maintenance of a separate system of exchange for each of its colonies. Porto Rico, the Philippines and Cuba have their own silver coins. All of which are different from the silver currency of Spain. A silver peso of Porto Rico, for example, is as valueless in Cuba as it is in Spain, and a peseta that is worth twenty cents in Havana would be worth nothing more than its bullion value in Manila.

This is all very well for the Spanish Government. A separate exchange for each colony enables it to realize a much larger amount of product of its mints than it could in the case of a uniform coinage, which would carry the silver money from one Spanish possession to another as the law of supply and demand required. The more minting that Spain does the greater her profits between the face value of the coin and the bullion value of the silver.

But it is not so pleasant for the colonies. In Cuba especially, where all business and movement of capital is at a standstill, there is just now about three times as much silver money as there is any use for, without any constantly ebbing flow of the tide of

supply and demand to take it away from the island. The result is naturally a great depreciation in the price of silver coin. The peso contains about as much silver as the American dollar, and yet were it left to its own resources, without any Government stiffening, it would pass, so Havana bankers will tell you, for considerably less than fifty cents.

It is to offset this natural result of dragging the market with silver that the "bandos" are issued from the palace. They set an entirely arbitrary and artificial value on the price of silver coins. The monetary system, like everything else in Cuba, is military. The word of the Captain-General is law. When he says in his bi-weekly schedule that a peso is worth sixty-five cents in gold, no one in the entire island thinks of questioning the financial acumen of the decision. They proceed to pay sixty-five cents in gold coin, although its intrinsic exchange value may not be worth more than forty cents.

The price of silver coin goes up and down in "bandos," not as the market demands but as it suits the convenience of the Government to dictate. If the Government has a large amount of silver on hand and wishes to enhance its value on account of payments to its employees it puts the price of the peso up five or ten cents. If, on the contrary, it is in need of silver, pesos tumble down a corresponding amount.

All over Cuba and Porto Rico are little shops called "Casas de cambios," houses of exchange, where the colonial money is bought and sold and speculated with in a small way. The men who run these exchanges do not make their calculations on any basis of business of the country or foreign exchange, but simply as to the knowledge and secret information which they have, or think they have, of the condition of the Treasury Department.

But every one in Cuba realizes that "the Government" and the Captain-General are going to stop pretty soon and with them will stop all of the "bandos," which falsify the value of the currency. What will be the result? Silver money in Cuba will immediately after America's occupation drop to its real exchange value. The sufferers will be the people of Cuba who have been transacting their business on the artificial basis of the "bandos." Unless some special concession is made by the Spanish Government, and the Spanish Government is not giving to making concessions to Cuba, the silver cannot be sent back to Spain any more than it can to the United States.

Probably, too, the United States will be desirous of introducing its own currency into the island and using, as it did in Porto Rico, do a little artificial arranging of values itself in order to force the colonial silver currency out of the country. It seems almost impossible for poor war-torn old Cuba to avoid facing a fearful financial condition, if not a panic, during its first days under the American flag.

THE VOLUNTEER'S VENGEANCE.



His One Chance to Get Even.

SELF REVELATIONS OF QUIGG.

Mr. Lemuel Ely Quigg, chairman of the Republican County Committee, candidate for Congress in the Fourteenth District, and right bower of T. C. Platt, made a speech on Thursday evening in which he said that if the Republican ticket were elected the citizen could exult in the reflection:

The President of the United States is stronger to-night by virtue of our act. We have upheld his hands and the issues of peace can be decided with greater power back of our commission, against the diplomacy of Spain, with the diplomats of Europe behind her.

At the same time Mr. Quigg was distributing among the voters of his district circulars containing his political creed, one of the items of which was this:

I believe that all the material advantages that can be derived from the maintenance of our rights in the Philippines should be carefully safeguarded, but I am opposed to all schemes of "territorial expansion" which tend to involve this country in the complicated and dangerous politics of Europe and Asia.

In other words, the election of Quigg would mean, by the candidate's own avowal, the very thing it is falsely asserted a Democratic victory would mean—namely, a repudiation of the policy of annexing the Philippines and a surrender on that point to the wishes of Spain.

Quigg's opponent, Captain William Astor Chanler, is an ardent

American, in full sympathy with the policy of expansion which the Republican candidate disavows.

In his speech Mr. Quigg also told of the matchless qualities of Roosevelt and of the horrors that would follow the election of Van Wyck. But at the same time he was privately circulating through his district sample ballots telling his constituents how to vote for himself and at the same time against Roosevelt, the Republican candidate for Judges and all the rest of the Republican ticket. "Sample ballot," said Mr. Quigg's instructions, "showing how a Gold Democrat may vote the Democratic ticket and vote also for the Republican candidate for Congress. Put a cross (X) within the circle under the Democratic Star, and then make another cross (X) in front of Lemuel E. Quigg's name in the first or Republican column."

Says the proverb: "God help him who helps himself." Mr. Quigg's associates on the Republican ticket must be edified by the ardor with which the head of their County Committee is qualifying himself for divine assistance.

A CORRESPONDENT ENCLOSES a copy of the Republican, of Portsmouth, N. H., and asks us to reply to its assertion that "The New York Journal practically concedes the election of Colonel Roosevelt."

There is nothing to call for a reply. The allegation is merely a plain, ordinary lie.

WERE YOU ON THE STREETS LAST NIGHT? Did you notice any indications that there were a few Democrats in town?

BRIGHT SKIES IN ILLINOIS.

The Democrats of Illinois are fighting a gallant battle to redeem their State from the disgrace of Tannermanism, and to prepare the way for its re-entrance to the Democratic column in 1900.

In two years Governor Tanner, and the Legislature which has been subservient to him, doubly betrayed and despoiled the people of Illinois. The cost of public service has been enormously increased. State institutions which under Democratic rule were so conducted as to leave a comfortable surplus now show deficits. The treasury has been emptied, and the politicians are filled.

Like all Republican administrations nowadays—national as well as State—the Tanner government lost no time in getting into close and mutually profitable relations with all trusts and corporations seeking public privileges. The gas companies of Chicago wanted to unite in a trust for the better spoliation of the people. Altgeld vetoed a bill to this effect. Tanner promptly signed one. The street railways of Chicago wanted their franchises extended five years, with the right of charging a five-cent fare throughout. Altgeld vetoed a bill drawn for them. Tanner signed it. The contrast between Republicanism and Democracy has nowhere been so sharply drawn as in Illinois.

Tanner is not running for re-election this year, it is true, but responsibility for his corruption rests on his party, even as in our own State Roosevelt must share responsibility for the canal frauds. The Democrats of Illinois ought to win easily, for they are harmonious, and they are right.

FRANCE'S ETERNAL DISGRACE.

The mercurial character of the French was never more strikingly illustrated than in the present ferment. A few days ago they were ready to end the Fashoda incident in a war with England. The country thrilled with intense excitement. No backward step would be taken. The honor of the beloved army was once more at stake.

Now Paris is seething again with anti-Semitic rage. The certainty of a new trial for Dreyfus has filled the veins of his enemies with fire. They have forgotten Fashoda, and thirst only for the life of the unfortunate Dreyfus.

The Government is unstable as water. Cowards sit in high places. Rather than see justice done to an innocent man Cabinet officers resign. The officials tremble before the unthinking mob that would rather see the gutters of Paris run red with innocent blood than grant mercy to a hated Jew.

How deplorable is this racial insanity that has made monsters of the men of France, and even turned women into demons. What hope can there be for the perpetuity of a republic where the courts are menaced by a mob and that dominant power, the army, is led by conspirators who connive at every crime from forgery to murder in their thirst for revenge.

Whatever may be the fate of poor Dreyfus, hunted like a beast and broken by inhuman tortures, the fate of France is much more pitiable. It will stand forever disgraced before the world.

MR. SULZER IN THE ELEVENTH.

The canvass being conducted by Congressman William Sulzer in the Eleventh District has compelled the respect of his adversaries. The principal afternoon Republican newspaper recently paid a high tribute to the sincerity and honesty of Mr. Sulzer's political utterances.

Mr. Sulzer has been an efficient and a distinguished Representative in the two Congresses to which he has been elected. No man has excelled him in the ardor, skill and eloquence with which he pressed the cause of Cuba on a reluctant Republican majority. No Representative has stood more squarely for Democratic principles, nor maintained a more unbroken record of loyalty to his party's tenets than he.

Mr. Sulzer deserves re-election. Furthermore, he will get it.

Assurance of Democratic Victory.

[Grand Rapids (Mich.) Democrat.]

The New York Journal, which spends more money to get reliable political news than any other paper in the world, has had a complete Congressional canvass made. It shows that of the 357 Congressmen to be elected, 150 will surely be Democrats, 129 Republicans, thirteen Populists and four Silver Republicans. This leaves sixty-one districts in doubt, with a probability that the Republicans may get forty-one of them and the Democrats only twenty. On this allowance the House will stand: Republicans, 176; Opposition, 187. That the estimate is conservative is shown by the Michigan figures, which are eight Republicans, two Democrats (as now), and two doubtful, the Tenth and Upper Peninsula districts, where there is a bitter factional fight on among the Republicans.

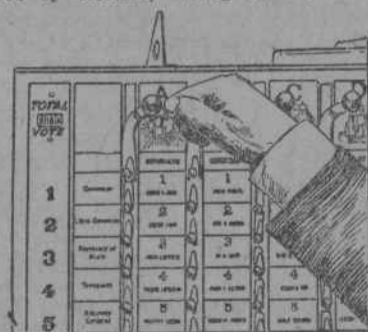
A MODEL VOTING MACHINE

WILL BE THOROUGHLY TESTED AT ROCHESTER.

THE Standard voting machine will have a practical test at Rochester on election day. Seventy-three of these machines have been purchased by that city and are promised that they will furnish complete returns from every election district within thirty minutes from the time the polls close.

The Standard voting machine is supposed to guarantee to each voter the opportunity: To vote in absolute secrecy. To vote rapidly, and in the most convenient way possible. To vote a straight party ticket, by operating one knob which moves all the indicators on that ticket.

To vote for the entire ticket by moving an indicator over the name of each candidate separately. To vote as he may choose for candidate.



How the Dial Works.

with "Questions," while on the rights is the column for "Irregular voting." By this arrangement the horizontal rows contain the names of the various candidates for each office and the "For" and "Against" opposite "Questions."

The candidates can be grouped so that one or several (up to the limit of the machine) can be voted and no more.

The machine can be easily changed from the outside of the casing to allow full voting or restricted voting on local questions, as may be required.

For irregular voting the machines provide a column of openings 3/4 x 2 inches placed on the right of the regular ticket, each covered by a steel slide, which, when pushed back, locks the corresponding office line, and permits the voter to write the name of any person not regularly nominated on a roll of paper. The movement of the operating lever turns the roll, drawing the marked paper from the opening, and at the same time closing the slide.

The individual count is on the back of the machine and inside of the case. The counters can be seen by opening the back doors, which can only be unlocked when the machine itself is locked against voting.

The total vote register is always visible from the front of the machine, so that every interested person can see that the vote has been recorded.

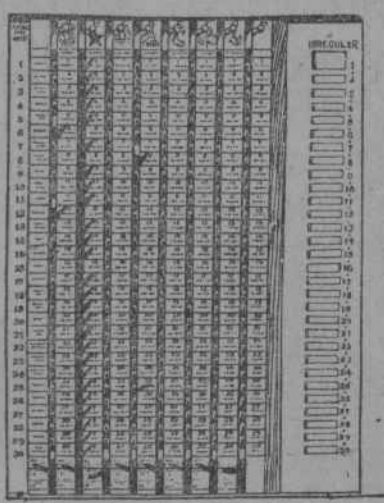
All the movements are positive in action.

ANOTHER REASON.

"I hope," said the cigar dealer, "we don't annex Manila and Cuba."

"Indeed?" quoth the customer.

"Yes. If we do, where in thunder are our imported cigars to come from?"—Life.



The Face of the Voting Machine.

dates from any party, or for persons not named on any ticket.

To vote for all the candidates for whom he is entitled to vote, at the same time preventing him from exceeding the privilege given him by law.

To examine the ticket he has voted and make any changes he desires, until he is satisfied with his choice, before registering it and leaving the booth.

The report of the State commission on

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

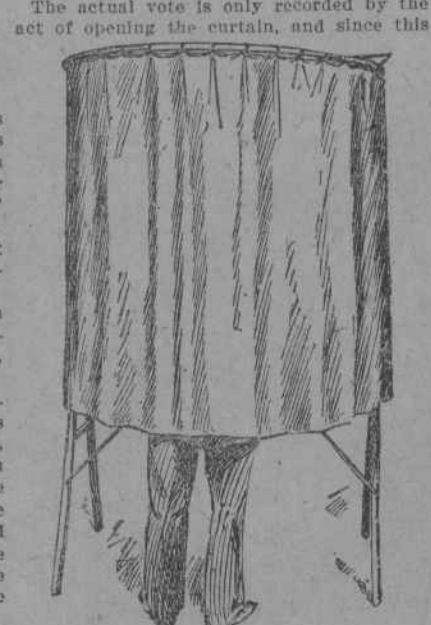
Little Tommie—Pa, what's the retort courtious?

Pa—It's the retort one always has to make to the cook if he expects her to stay more than a week.—Cleveland Leader.

tion, and no springs are used to control the various parts. The pieces are made of cold rolled steel coppered and nickel-plated, and of brass.

When the curtain is back, exposing the face of the machine, the voting mechanism is locked. By completely drawing the curtain so as to conceal the voter, the mechanism is unlocked. By moving over the handle at the top of any column, thus covering the party emblem, votes the party ticket and locks all other handles and irregulars, except questions. By moving over any handle so as to cover a particular candidate, votes that candidate. Split tickets can be thus voted, by moving each individual handle or by moving the party handle at the top, which votes every office except those afterward moved in other columns.

The actual vote is only recorded by the act of opening the curtain, and since this



The Voting Booth.

is the final operation, mistakes or corrections can be made on the selection first indicated. Pulling over the handles merely engages the mechanism, but does not vote.

As this machine prevents ballot-box stuffing and proposes to reform many other abuses, the result at Rochester will be awaited with especial interest.

HIS LOOK.

Mrs. Gold—My poor man, are you married?

Spilled Spooner—No'm; I got dis hunted look from always bein' chased from place to place by de police.—Judge.

TOLD ABOUT TITLED FOLK.

MARQUISE DE FONTENAY'S GOSSIP.

ALTHOUGH Sir Henry Blake has frequently been referred to since April last as the Governor of Hong Kong, and as responsible for the acts of neutrality which the English authorities there on several occasions considered themselves obliged to enforce toward the United States war ships during the recent conflict with Spain, yet the fact remains that he has been all this time in Ireland at his new country seat, Raleigh House, Youghal, famous as the birthplace and home of Sir Walter Raleigh, the discoverer and founder of Virginia, and is only now proceeding out to Hong Kong with Lady Blake in order to assume his duties as Governor of the far Orient.

Few people are aware that Sir Henry, in spite of the fact of his being the brother-in-law of a duchess, as well as the uncle of a duke with royal blood in his veins, and notwithstanding his extremely aristocratic appearance, in reality commenced life as an errand boy in the great dry goods store of Pims, at Dublin, where he attained the dignity of a floor walker before, by some means or other, he succeeded in winning the notice and the good will of the late Earl of Carlisle, who procured for him a sub-inspectorship in the Royal Irish Constabulary.

It was while connected with the constabulary that he managed to win the affections of an Irish land owner, the late Bernal Osborne, M. P., perhaps the most noted wit of the Victorian reign. Miss Osborne, who has Jewish blood in her veins, insisted on marrying the good-looking young police officer, and was in consequence thereof discarded by her father and disinherited at his death, his entire fortune being left to his only other child, who had meanwhile married the late Duke of St. Albans.

The Duchess, devoted to her sister, insisted upon sharing with her the fortune inherited from her father, and moreover caused her husband to use his influence as a duke and as a great territorial magnate to secure for Henry Blake first of all promotion from a police inspector to a police magistrate and then from police magistrate to Colonial Governor.

Blake has been in turn Governor of the Bahamas, of Newfoundland and of Jamaica, and would have received the lucrative Governorship of Victoria, in Australia, with its salary of \$50,000 a year, besides pickings, had it not been for the fact that he has a son, the issue of a marriage which he contracted while floor walker at Pims, with a shop girl, and that his son, who is much of the black sheep, has married a woman of doubtful repute, and along with her achieved unpleasant notoriety in the Australian colony of Victoria.

This circumstance, together with Sir

Henry's authorship of a work entitled "Terence Magrath," ridiculing the Irish Nationalists, caused such a storm of disapproval when he was gazetted Governor of Victoria that the nomination was cancelled.

Sir Henry's newly acquired country seat in County Cork is a beautiful place, the bourn of many an American pilgrim. A certain spot in the garden is pointed out as the place where the great Sir Walter Raleigh planted the first potato in Europe, while the house, an exquisitely situated sixteenth century building, is full of relics of Raleigh and of Queen Elizabeth.

In connection with the death of the Queen of Denmark a mysterious incident is recorded by the press of Copenhagen, which is about to be unravelled in the courts of justice.

A few weeks ago it was announced in the Hamburg papers that Herr Silberberg, a prosperous Jewish merchant of that city, had received the cross and patent of a knight of the Danish order of Dannebrog, which has been sent to him through Mme. de Montefiore, alleged to have been one of Her Majesty's ladies-in-waiting.

The newspapers quoted the letter alleged to have been written by the late Queen of Denmark to Mme. de Montefiore, confiding to her the duty of conveying the order to Herr Silberberg, and it was added that Her Majesty's letter ended with the touching words, "Yours at the point of death, Louise."

The merchant, deeply moved by the honor conferred upon him, hastened to Copenhagen and asked to be permitted to render his personal thanks to the Queen, where, however, he was informed by Madame de Montefiore that Her Majesty's condition made an audience impossible. So he returned to Hamburg quite satisfied.

The story, however, which he told while at Copenhagen ended by reaching the ears of the authorities, and now a judicial investigation has been instituted in the Danish capital.

Madame de Montefiore is well known there. But she has never been a lady-in-waiting to the dead queen. As far as can be seen now she is believed to have played a particularly cruel hoax on the merchant, and while she has not yet been arrested, she is, for the time being, under police surveillance.

The presumption is that she has been using the name of the dead Queen to extort money from the merchant. But she is so positive in her assertions that she was really commissioned by the Queen to send the decoration to Herr Silberberg that there are a good many people who are inclined to believe that there is some royal mystery or other connected with the affair, which is now absorbing public attention at Copenhagen.

MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.